

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT – 2022

The **City of White Salmon** is pleased to provide this Water Quality Report for the year 2022 to each person who receives drinking water from the municipal water system. This report is a summary of the quality of water provided during 2022. The report includes details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to stringent standards established by the regulatory agencies. The City of White Salmon Water System is regulated by the State of Washington Department of Health (DOH). *Our Water System ID is #96350B.*

SPANISH (Español) Este reporte continene información muy inportante sobre la calidad de su agua de beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The City of White Salmon takes its water supply from two deep groundwater wells which pump from the Grand Ronde Aquifer and Buck Creek surface source. Productions Wells #1, #2, and Buck Creek have DOH source IDs of SO3, SO4, and SO1 respectively. The well’s locations are 4 miles north of White Salmon, West of SR141. Buck Creek is located 4 miles up Buck Creek Road off SR141. They have a combined capacity of 1,800 gallons per minute (gpm). In 2022 the City’s water system produced 305.5 million gallons of water, all of which was disinfected with sodium/calcium hypochlorite. Both wells have a System Susceptibility rating of “Low.”

Water Main and Service Repair

These repairs were done throughout the year. The crew appreciates the public’s help to identify and resolve these leaks. Please continue to help us protect our water.

Month	Water Main Repaired	Service Repaired
April	Soroptimist Irrg. Meter Stop	Soroptimist Irrg. Meter Stop
May	Tap saddle on 3” main- Cherry St.	¾” Service-Sophie Ln
May	Valve Packing-2 nd & Oak	Strawberry Mtn 2” Service
July	6” Water main on Panorama	
Aug	2” Mainline 832 W Jewett	¾” Service on Hood St
Sept		¾” Service- Snohomish Pl
Oct	Deleting 4” & 6” AC lines-Panorama	
Oct	2” Main Child’s Rd	

These leaks resulted in an estimated 118,200 gallons of water lost in 2022. Most of the leaks are due to aging main lines. These leaks only represent what the city has fixed this doesn’t show what hasn’t surfaced yet. Customer leaks are not listed here these leaks are accounted for through the meters.

ASR

ASR (Aquifer Storage and Recovery) is where the City of White Salmon diverts part of the water flowing from the Nathan Wellman Slow Sand Plant. This diverted water is then sent back into the Well #2 to recharge the aquifer. In November of 2019 the city restarted the ASR injection and it continued into

April 2022. DOH limits the allowed months to recharge the Well #2 aquifer to November through April each year.

Meter Replacement Program

The City is in the process of replacing manual meters with digital meters. The new meters are Master Meter AMI meters. These meters allow the city to radio read the meters with an option to upgrade into a fixed base system. This will help the city and customers detect leaks faster.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Drinking water can come from surface water, springs or ground water. As water moves over or through the earth, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. It can also gather viruses, bacteria and inorganic or other contaminants from human or animal activity. Sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, wildlife; inorganic contaminants such as salts and metals from natural or artificial sources, domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants from industrial processes or storage facilities **can all be sources of contamination.** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

How can I get involved?

The City of White Salmon welcomes input on decisions that affect drinking water. Council meetings are the first and third Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the City Fire Hall Building. Staff may be contacted at (509) 493-1133. Additionally view online for scheduled topics.

Other Information

The City monitored its treated water supply for a host of Inorganic (IOCs) compounds and Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCs) using laboratories certified by the Washington State Department of Health. All results were found to be in compliance with State and Federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for drinking water.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

The table on page 4-8 lists all of the drinking water contaminants detected for Year 2022. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table represents monitoring in calendar year 2022. The EPA or the State requires the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

The following are the samples and quantity taken in 2022. There was a total of 48 bacteriological samples, 12 Coliform samples, 3 Nitrate samples, 28 sets of T.O.C. samples, 3 sets of HAA5's samples, 3 sets of TTHM's samples, 1 Metal sample, 1 V.O.C., and 25 Lead & Copper samples were taken. The lists below are the results from the test that were taken and examined in 2022.

Terms & abbreviations used in table:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.*

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): *the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.*

Action Level (AL): *the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.*

Treatment Technique (TT): *A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): *The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant (e.g. chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide) is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): *The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.*

Variations and Exemptions: *State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL, an action level, or a treatment technique under certain conditions.*

• n/a: not applicable • nd: not detectable at testing limit • ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter • ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter • pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) • TT: treatment technique

SRL (State Reporting Level): *The minimum reporting level established by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH).*

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (S03)	10	.50	ND	9-7-22	No	Run off from the use of fertilizer; leaching from septic tank sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (S04)	10	.50	ND	10-5-22	No	
Nitrate (S01)	10	.50	ND	9-7-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
T.O.C. (S01) Buck Creek Filter #1	N/A	.70	ND	1-12-22	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA's). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
	N/A	.70	ND	2-1-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	3-9-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	4-6-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	5-12-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	6-1-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	7-7-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	8-3-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	9-7-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	10-5-22	No	
N/A	.70	ND	11-4-22	No		
N/A	.70	ND	12-2-22	No		
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
T.O.C. (S01) Buck Creek Filter #2	N/A	.70	ND	1-12-22	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include trihalomethanes (THM's) and haloacetic acids (HAA's). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.
	N/A	.70	ND	2-1-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	3-9-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	4-6-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	5-12-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	6-1-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	7-7-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	8-3-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	9-7-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	10-5-22	No	
N/A	.70	ND	11-4-22	No		
N/A	.70	ND	12-2-22	No		
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
T.O.C. (S01) Buck Creek Inlet	N/A	.70	ND	2-1-22	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
	N/A	.70	ND	5-12-22	No	
	N/A	.70	ND	8-3-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fecal Coliform (S01) Buck Creek Inlet Before entering the treatment plant. These test are done to show what the water is like before water treatment is done.	0	1.8	<1.8	1-12-22	No	A fecal coliform is a facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped, gram-negative, non-sporulating bacterium.
	0	1.8	4.8	2-1-22	No	
	0	1.8	<1.8	3-9-22	No	
	0	1.8	<1.8	4-13-22	No	
	0	1.8	<1.8	5-12-22	No	
	0	1.8	<1.8	6-1-22	No	
	0	1.8	7.8	7-7-22	No	
	0	1.8	4.5	8-3-22	No	
	0	1.8	4.5	9-7-22	No	
	0	1.8	2	10-5-22	No	
	0	1.8	4	11-4-22	No	
0	1.8	<1.8	12-2-22	No		

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform (S01)	0	1.8	1600	1-12-22	No	Total coliforms is a term used to measure the amount of coliform bacteria in water.
Buck Creek Inlet	0	1.8	23	2-1-22	No	
Before entering the treatment plant.	0	1.8	70	3-9-22	No	
	0	1.8	70	4-13-22	No	
	0	1.8	110	5-12-22	No	
	0	1.8	220	6-1-22	No	
These test are done to show what the water is like before water treatment is done.	0	1.8	110	7-7-22	No	
	0	1.8	540	8-3-22	No	
	0	1.8	24	9-7-22	No	
	0	1.8	40	10-5-22	No	
	0	1.8	1600	11-4-22	No	
	0	1.8	27	12-2-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5's (S01, S02, S04)	60	2	6.9	5-12-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Indian Lane Test Station
- Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	2.9	5-12-22	No	
- Monobromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Monochloroacetic Acid	N/A	2	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	4	5-12-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM's (S01, S02, S04)	60	.50	7.3	5-12-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Indian Lane Test Station
- Bromodichloromethane	N/A	.50	1.4	5-12-22	No	
- Bromoform	N/A	.50	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Chloroform	N/A	.50	5.9	5-12-22	No	
- Dibromochloromethane	N/A	.50	ND	5-12-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5's (S01, S03, S04)	60	2	4.3	5-12-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Eyre Road Test Station
- Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	2	5-12-22	No	
- Monobromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Monochloroacetic Acid	N/A	2	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	2.4	5-12-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHM's (S01, S03, S04)	60	.50	4.8	5-12-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Eyre Road Test Station
- Bromodichloromethane	N/A	.50	1.1	5-12-22	No	
- Bromoform	N/A	.50	ND	5-12-22	No	
- Chloroform	N/A	.50	3.7	5-12-22	No	
- Dibromochloromethane	N/A	.50	ND	5-12-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
T.O.C. (S04)–ASR-Well #2	N/A	.70	ND	2-28-22	No	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5's (S04) - ASR	60	2	ND	2-32-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Well #2
- Dibromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	2-23-22	No	
- Dichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	2-23-22	No	
- Monobromoacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	2-23-22	No	
- Monochloroacetic Acid	N/A	2	ND	2-23-22	No	
- Trichloroacetic Acid	N/A	1	ND	2-23-22	No	

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant	
TTHM's (S04) - ASR	60	.50	ND	2-23-22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection. Well #2	
- Bromodichloromethane	N/A	.50	ND	2-23-22	No		
- Bromoform	N/A	.50	ND	2-23-22	No		
- Chloroform	N/A	.50	ND	2-23-22	No		
- Dibromochloromethane	N/A	.50	ND	2-23-22	No		
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant	
<u>Metals: (S04)</u>							
Aluminum (S04)	.2	.05	ND	2-23-22	No		
Chromium (S04)	.1	.007	ND	2-23-22	No		
Copper (S04)	1.3	.02	ND	2-23-22	No		
Iron (S04)	.3	.1	ND	2-23-22	No		
Lead (S04)	.015	.001	ND	2-23-22	No		
Manganese (S04)	.015	.01	ND	2-23-22	No		
Zinc (S04)	5	.2	ND	2-23-22	No		
<u>General Chemistry: (S04)</u>							
Chloride (S04)	250	2	ND	2-23-22	No		
Sulfate as SO4 (S04)	250	2	2.3	2-23-22	No		
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations		Typical Source of Contaminant
<u>V.O.C. Well #2 (S04)</u>							
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		Volatile Organic Chemicals
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,1-Dichloroethene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,1-Dichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2-Dichloroebenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2-Dichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2-Dichlorepropane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,2,5-Trimethylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,3-Dichloroebenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,3-Dichloroethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
1,4-Dichlorepropane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
2-Chlorotoluene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
4-Chlorotoluene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Benzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Bromobenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Bromochloromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Bromodichloromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Bromoform	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Bromomethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Carbon Tetrachloride	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Chlorobenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		
Chloroform	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No		

Chloromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Cis-1,3-Dichloroethene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
DBCP (Screening)	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Dibromochloromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Dibromomethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Dichloromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
EDB (Screening)	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Ethylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Hexachlorobutadiene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Isopropylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
m,p-Xylenes	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Naphthalene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
n-Butylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
n-Propylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
o-Xylene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
p-Isopropyltoluene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
sec-Butylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Styrene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
tert-Butylbenzene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Toluene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Trichloroethene (TCE)	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Trichlorofluoromethane	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Vinyl Chloride	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Total 1,3-Dichloropropene	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Total Trihalomethanes	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Total Xylenes	N/A	.5	ND	5-12-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead:						Lead and copper in service lines and household plumbing are the primary drinking water corrosion compounds of concern.
807 NE Stauch Ave	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
325 NE DeWalt Dr	15	.020	.0032	8-15-22	No	
264 EL Camino Real	15	.020	.0013	8-14-22	No	
445 NW Lincoln St	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
1040 SW Pucker Huddle	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
255 NW Robbins Rd	15	.020	.0027	8-15-22	No	
1220 SW Thorton Dr	15	.020	.0016	8-16-22	No	
1420 SW Brislaw LP Rd	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
250 SW Brislaw Rd	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
28 Henderson Lane	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
211 NE Skyline Dr	15	.020	ND	8-16-22	No	
253 NE Rhine Village Dr	15	.020	ND	8-16-22	No	
212 NE Skyline Dr	15	.020	.0010	8-16-22	No	
200 NE Rhine Village Dr	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
155 Dock Grade Rd	15	.020	ND	8-13-22	No	
129 NE Pioneer Pl	15	.020	ND	8-14-22	No	

220 NE Tohomish St	15	.020	.0013	8-17-22	No	
164 NW Washington St	15	.020	.0064	8-14-22	No	
280 NE Snohomish St	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
457 NE Hood St	15	.020	.0050	8-15-22	No	
847 NW Grangeview Pl	15	.020	ND	8-14-22	No	
1494 NW Elton Dr	15	.020	ND	8-15-22	No	
1550 NW Childs Rd	15	.020	ND	8-16-22	No	
847 NW Loop Rd	15	.020	ND	8-16-22	No	
150 S Dock Grade Rd	15	.020	.0010	8-16-22	No	
Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	SRL	RESULTS	Date	Violations	
<u>Copper:</u>						Lead and copper in service lines and household plumbing are the primary drinking water corrosion compounds of concern.
807 NE Stauch Ave	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
325 NE DeWalt Dr	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
264 EL Camino Real	1.3	.0010	.046	8-14-22	No	
445 NW Lincoln St	1.3	.0010	.022	8-15-22	No	
1040 SW Pucker Huddle	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
255 NW Robbins Rd	1.3	.0010	.038	8-15-22	No	
1220 SW Thorton Dr	1.3	.0010	ND	8-16-22	No	
1420 SW Brislawn LP Rd	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
250 SW Brislawn Rd	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
28 Henderson Lane	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
211 NE Skyline Dr	1.3	.0010	.13	8-16-22	No	
253 NE Rhine Village Dr	1.3	.0010	.099	8-16-22	No	
212 NE Skyline Dr	1.3	.0010	.078	8-16-22	No	
200 NE Rhine Village Dr	1.3	.0010	.020	8-15-22	No	
155 Dock Grade Rd	1.3	.0010	ND	8-13-22	No	
129 NE Pioneer Pl	1.3	.0010	.044	8-14-22	No	
220 NE Tohomish St	1.3	.0010	.098	8-17-22	No	
164 NW Washington St	1.3	.0010	ND	8-14-22	No	
280 NE Snohomish St	1.3	.0010	.062	8-15-22	No	
457 NE Hood St	1.3	.0010	ND	8-15-22	No	
847 NW Grangeview Pl	1.3	.0010	.081	8-14-22	No	
1494 NW Elton Dr	1.3	.0010	.060	8-15-22	No	
1550 NW Childs Rd	1.3	.0010	ND	8-16-22	No	
847 NW Loop Rd	1.3	.0010	.096	8-16-22	No	
150 S Dock Grade Rd	1.3	.0010	ND	8-16-22	No	

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers. A 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control

The purpose is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a potable water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and ensuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us at (509) 493-1133 Ext: 502 so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property (well, spring, or river)
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public sewer system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

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